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17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

18 TERRITORY OF GUAM

19 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ) CIVIL NO. 02-00035  
20 v. ) UNITED STATES' RESPONSE  
21 GUAM WATERWORKS AUTHORITY ) TO DEFENDANTS' MOTION  
22 and the GOVERNMENT OF GUAM, ) FOR DISPUTE RESOLUTION  
23 Defendants. )

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1      **I. INTRODUCTION**

2      On May 4, 2007, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) demanded that the  
3      Guam Waterworks Authority (“GWA”) pay stipulated penalties of \$40,000 for violations of  
4      Paragraphs 39 and 42 of the Stipulated Order for Preliminary Relief (“Stipulated Order”) in this  
5      case. GWA’s Motion for Dispute Resolution (“GWA DR Mtn.”), Exh. B. After the parties  
6      engaged in informal dispute resolution pursuant to the Stipulated Order, the United States  
7      informed GWA that EPA’s determination of the amount of stipulated penalties was justified. Id.,  
8      Exh. D. GWA paid the \$40,000 penalty. Id., Exh. E. Despite this payment, GWA filed its  
9      motion with the Court for dispute resolution under the Stipulated Order. As explained in detail  
10     below in Section III, GWA’s motion should be denied because it: (1) was not timely filed or  
11     served; (2) raises a moot issue that was resolved by GWA’s penalty payment; (3) is not supported  
12     by the undisputed facts; and (4) is inconsistent with the purpose of the Stipulated Order, which is  
13     intended to require GWA to immediately implement short-term projects to address issues of  
14     GWA’s compliance with the Clean Water Act (“CWA”). Stipulated Order at 3. Accordingly,  
15     the United States requests the Court to deny GWA’s motion and to affirm EPA’s determination  
16     on the stipulated penalties.

17      **II. BACKGROUND**

18      **A. The Complaint and the Stipulated Order for Preliminary Relief**

19      GWA operates a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (“POTW”) to collect and treat  
20     sewage, including five sewage treatment plants (“STP”) subject to National Pollutant Discharge  
21     Elimination System (“NPDES”) permits under the CWA. Complaint, ¶49. It also operates three  
22     public water systems that provide drinking water for the majority of the population of Guam.  
23     Complaint, ¶¶65, 67,70, 71. Between November 1999 and December 2002, GWA discharged or  
24     spilled more than 500 million gallons of raw sewage from its POTW, causing violations of  
25     Guam’s Water Quality Standards for fecal bacteria in receiving waters and weekly health  
26     advisories at Guam’s public beaches, and resulting in fecal contamination in GWA’s drinking  
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1 water wells. Complaint, ¶¶92, 105, 108 - 111, Att. B, C. In addition, GWA repeatedly violated  
2 the Maximum Contaminant Level ("MCL") for total coliforms and the treatment technique for  
3 turbidity in drinking water. Complaint, ¶¶119, 124, Att. E, F. The MCL violations led to the  
4 issuance of "boil water" notices for extended periods. Id. at ¶148. GWA's dilapidated public  
5 water systems experienced frequent breakdowns of essential equipment such as well pumps and  
6 chlorinators. Id. at ¶141, 145. Due to these breakdowns, the system frequently provided either  
7 low or no water pressure, and often provided water without adequate disinfection. Id. at ¶142,  
8 145. In sum, both GWA's raw sewage discharges and its inadequately treated drinking water  
9 posed a serious threat to human health on Guam. Id. at ¶¶115, 132, 137, 143, 147.

10 The United States filed a complaint in this action on December 20, 2002, seeking  
11 injunctive relief and the assessment of civil penalties against GWA under the CWA, 33 U.S.C.  
12 §§ 1251 - 1387, and the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 300f - 300j-26 (the "SDWA").  
13 The complaint included allegations against GWA pursuant to the emergency provisions of both  
14 the CWA and SDWA -- section 504 of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1364, and section 1431(a) of the  
15 SDWA, 42 U.S.C. § 300i(a) -- to address the imminent and substantial endangerment to the  
16 health and welfare of persons presented by: (1) the numerous and repeated discharges of  
17 untreated and inadequately treated wastewater from GWA's POTW, resulting in elevated levels  
18 of fecal coliform bacteria in both surface waters and drinking water wells on Guam; and  
19 (2) serious deficiencies in GWA's public water systems, causing contaminated water to be served  
20 to the public. Id., Fifth and Eighth Claims for Relief. The United States also sought both civil  
21 penalties and injunctive relief under CWA section 309(b) and (d), 33 U.S.C. § 1319(b) and (d),  
22 for violations of the CWA and the terms and conditions of applicable NPDES permits, and under  
23 SDWA section 1414(b), 42 U.S.C. § 300g-3(b), for violations of the SDWA and the National  
24 Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Id. at 28, Prayer for Relief. The United States joined the  
25 Government of Guam as a statutory defendant in this action pursuant to CWA section 309(e), 33  
26 U.S.C. § 1319(e). Id. at ¶¶99, 100.

After months of negotiations, the parties were able to reach an agreement on the terms of the Stipulated Order, which the United States lodged with the Court on May 21, 2003. The parties agreed that entry of the Stipulated Order was the most appropriate way to require the immediate implementation of short-term projects and initial planning measures by GWA to address issues of GWA's compliance with both the CWA and the SDWA. Stipulated Order at 3. In addition, the Guam Public Utilities Commission ("PUC") had issued an Order on April 10, 2003, renewing its commitment to provide GWA with adequate rate relief to enable GWA to comply with an EPA-approved strategic plan to restore the utility and to bring it into compliance with federal law. Stipulated Order, Attachment A.

Accordingly, the 41-page Stipulated Order contained a comprehensive set of interim measures, requiring GWA to implement short-term construction and rehabilitation projects as well as initial planning measures to improve GWA's management and organizational structures, operations and maintenance, and financial administration. For example, GWA is required to undertake the following construction projects to immediately address its POTW's raw sewage discharges: (1) construct two new ocean outfalls for the Agana and Northern District STPs (Stipulated Order, ¶¶35, 36); (2) design and construct improvements to the Chaot main pump station to stop daily sewage discharges into drinking water wells (*id.* at ¶37); and (3) renovate the Northern District and Agana STPs to restore primary treatment of sewage (*id.* at ¶¶39, 42). Regarding GWA's public water systems that provide drinking water, GWA is required to rehabilitate one surface water treatment plant (*id.* at ¶41), and rehabilitate or replace drinking water wells that have been frequently contaminated with raw sewage (*id.* at ¶45). Pursuant to the Stipulated Order, GWA also undertook critical planning measures such as the development of a General Plan to identify and prioritize future needs (*id.* at ¶10), the preparation of a financial plan to pay for the improvements (*id.* at ¶¶26-31), the development of a disinfection program for its drinking water systems (*id.* at ¶11), and the preparation of a parts inventory, operation and maintenance manuals, and a preventative maintenance program for its physical plants (*id.* at ¶¶32-34).

1 ¶¶15, 16, 20, 21). The Stipulated Order included stipulated penalties designed to ensure GWA's  
2 compliance with specified deadlines established for the compliance measures. Id. at ¶53. After  
3 GWA completes the initial planning measures set out in this Stipulated Order, the parties stated  
4 their intention to negotiate a further settlement to address additional compliance issues at GWA.  
5 Stipulated Order at 3. This Court signed and entered the Stipulated Order on June 5, 2003.

6       B.     GWA's History of Violations of the Stipulated Order

7       In order to keep GWA's compliance efforts on track, EPA has repeatedly demanded  
8 stipulated penalties for GWA's violations of the Stipulated Order. GWA has paid a total of  
9 \$224,750 in stipulated penalties for these violations, including the following instances:

Date	EPA's Demand	Stipulated Order Paragraph(s)
January 22, 2004	\$6,000	¶37 (Chaot pump station)
March 8, 2004	\$11,000	¶11 (disinfection program)
May 18, 2005	\$17,750	¶10 (master plan); ¶45 (drinking water well rehabilitation)
August 4, 2005	\$4,000	¶11 (disinfection program); ¶37 (Chaot pump station)
August 31, 2005	\$2,000	¶17 (standby generators)
September 27, 2005	\$22,000	¶12 (chlorine monitoring)
December 6, 2005	\$32,000	¶10 (master plan); ¶15 (spare parts inventory); ¶21 (O&M manuals)
March 16, 2006	\$35,000	¶10 (master plan)
July 11, 2006	\$55,000	¶10 (master plan)
September 4, 2007	\$40,000	¶39 (Northern District STP); ¶42 (Agana STP)

22 Declaration of Michael J. Lee in support of United States' Response to Defendants' Motion for  
23 Dispute Resolution ("Lee Decl."), ¶2.

24       C.     The Modification of the Stipulated Order

25       Paragraph 39 of the 2003 Stipulated Order required GWA to develop an interim  
26 corrective action plan and schedule to restore minimum primary treatment operational capacity to  
27

1 the Northern District STP. Stipulated Order (entered June 5, 2003), ¶39. The interim corrective  
2 action plan was required to include a schedule for completion of the improvements in the plan by  
3 November 26, 2004, which was 540 days after entry date. Id. In addition, by November 26,  
4 2004, GWA was required to complete a design to fully renovate the Northern District STP to  
5 bring it into compliance with its NPDES permit requirements. Id.

6 Similarly, Paragraph 42 of the 2003 Stipulated Order required GWA to develop an  
7 interim corrective action plan and schedule to restore minimum primary treatment operational  
8 capacity to the Agana STP. Id. at ¶42. The interim corrective action plan was required to  
9 include a schedule for completion of the improvements in the plan by June 5, 2005, two years  
10 after the entry date. Id. In addition, by June 5, 2005, GWA was required to complete a design to  
11 fully renovate the Agana STP to bring it into compliance with its NPDES permit requirements.  
12 Id.

13 GWA did not meet the original compliance deadlines in Paragraphs 39 and 42 of the  
14 2003 Stipulated Order for the renovation of the Northern District and Agana STPs. Lee Decl.,  
15 ¶3. However, EPA did not impose stipulated penalties for these violations of the Stipulated  
16 Order. Id. Instead, the United States and GWA agreed to a modification of the Stipulated Order,  
17 which was approved by the Court on October 25, 2006 (“2006 Stipulated Order”). The  
18 modification required GWA to hire additional accounting and engineering support, and allowed  
19 GWA more time for the completion of certain compliance tasks, including the renovation of the  
20 Northern District and Agana STPs. See Stipulation Amending Stipulated Order for Preliminary  
21 Relief (filed October 19, 2006) at 4 (¶1.l., ¶1.m.).

22 In the modified Stipulated Order entered on October 25, 2006, the parties agreed to new  
23 scopes of work and compliance schedules for the Northern District and Agana STPs. In  
24 particular, Paragraph 39 now included a revised scope of work for corrective actions to restore  
25 operational capacity for the Northern District STP by the deadline of March 2, 2007, and required  
26 GWA to conduct and submit to EPA an operational performance evaluation by May 4, 2007, to  
27

1 determine whether advanced primary treatment is needed to comply with NPDES permit effluent  
2 limitations. 2006 Stipulated Order, ¶39. Similarly, Paragraph 42 mandated a revised scope of  
3 work for corrective actions to restore operational capacity for the Agana STP by the deadline of  
4 March 2, 2007, and required GWA to conduct and submit to EPA an operational performance  
5 evaluation by April 30, 2007, to determine whether advanced primary treatment is needed to  
6 comply with NPDES permit effluent limitations. Id. at ¶42. GWA was also required by  
7 Paragraph 42 to complete renovations at the Agana main sewer pump station (“Agana SPS”) by  
8 June 1, 2007. Id.

9                   D.    GWA’s Violations of Paragraphs 39 and 42

10                  1.    Paragraph 39 violations

11                  On March 2, 2007, GWA submitted a certification letter to EPA regarding its work on the  
12 Northern District STP renovation pursuant to Paragraph 39 of the Stipulated Order. Lee Decl.,  
13 Exh. 1. According to the letter, GWA had successfully completed its renovation work under  
14 Paragraph 39:

15                  GWA is now monitoring the performance of the restored facility and will evaluate it to  
16 determine if any process adjustments may be needed in order to meet the NPDES permit.  
GWA is on schedule to complete this work by the May 4, 2007 compliance date.

17 Id. at 3.

18                  On May 4, 2007, GWA submitted a second certification letter to EPA regarding its  
19 Paragraph 39 obligations. Id., Exh. 3. Instead of conducting and submitting the operational  
20 performance evaluation required by Paragraph 39, GWA stated: “Since GWA is still working to  
21 complete mechanical repairs, GWA does not believe that the requirements for additional  
22 treatment can be properly assessed until additional sludge pumps have been procured and plant  
23 operations have been fully optimized and assessed.” Id. at 3. GWA has still not conducted the  
24 operational performance evaluation required by Paragraph 39. Lee Decl., ¶9.

25                  2.    Paragraph 42 violations

26                  On March 2, 2007, GWA submitted a certification letter to EPA regarding its work on the

1 Agana STP renovation pursuant to Paragraph 42 of the Stipulated Order. Id., Exh. 1. GWA  
2 stated that the renovation work required by Paragraph 42 had been completed, and that it was  
3 proceeding with the operational performance evaluation of the STP performance. Id. at 3.

4 In a second letter submitted on April 30, 2007, however, GWA did not certify that it had  
5 conducted and submitted an operational performance evaluation. Id. at ¶6 and Exh. 2. Instead,  
6 GWA stated that it did “not believe that two months of operation are adequate to fully optimize  
7 and assess the treatment capabilities of the newly rehabilitated treatment plant.” Id., Exh. 2 at 3.  
8 GWA has still not conducted the operational performance evaluation required by Paragraph 42.  
9 Lee Decl., ¶7. In addition, regarding the Agana SPS, GWA submitted a letter to EPA on July 24,  
10 2007, stating that it had not met the compliance date of June 1, 2007, for completion of the SPS  
11 renovation. Id., Exh. 4 at 4. GWA has not yet completed the renovation of the Agana SPS. Lee  
12 Decl., ¶12.

13                   3.        EPA's penalty demand

14 On September 4, 2007, EPA demanded a stipulated penalty of \$40,000 from Guam  
15 Waterworks Authority (“GWA”) for violations of Paragraphs 39 and 42 of the Stipulated Order.  
16 GWA DR Mtn., Exh. B. In accordance with Paragraph 67 of the Stipulated Order, GWA  
17 disputed EPA’s determination in a letter dated September 11, 2007, and requested informal  
18 negotiations. Id., Exh. C. Representatives of the United States and GWA conferred in a  
19 conference call on September 24 (Pacific Daylight Time). Lee Decl., ¶13. On September 26,  
20 2007, the United States responded in writing to the issues raised in GWA’s September 11 letter,  
21 concluding the period of informal negotiations. GWA DR Mtn., Exh. D. In accordance with  
22 Paragraph 68 of the Stipulated Order, the United States stated: “EPA’s determination that GWA  
23 owes \$40,000 in stipulated penalties shall stand unless Defendants file a motion with the Court  
24 for dispute resolution pursuant to Paragraph 68 within 30 days of today.” Id. GWA paid the  
25 stipulated penalty of \$40,000 by a check dated October 1, 2007. Id., Exh. E. GWA then filed its  
26 motion with the Court for dispute resolution on October 29, 2007. A copy of GWA’s motion  
27

1 was not provided to EPA until October 30, 2007. Lee Decl., ¶14. According to this Court’s  
2 Order, the United States should file its response to GWA’s motion by November 29, 2007.  
3 Court Docket #50.

### 4 || III. ARGUMENT

**A. The Stipulated Order Establishes the Framework for Assessing Defendants' Claims.**

7       Similar to a Consent Decree, the Stipulated Order in this case has attributes of both a  
8       contract and a judicial act. Smith v. Sumner, 994 F.2d 1401, 1406 (9th Cir. 1993). For  
9       enforcement purposes, the Stipulated Order in this case must be construed as a contract. See  
10      U.S. v. ITT Continental Baking Co., 420 U.S. 223, 238 (1975); Thompson v. Enomoto, 915 F.2d  
11      1383, 1388 (9th Cir. 1990). As the Supreme Court observed, “[c]onsent decrees are entered into  
12      by parties to a case after careful negotiation has produced agreement on their precise terms.”  
13      United States v. Armour & Co., 402 U.S. 673, 681 (1971). Therefore, as in a contract, “the  
14      scope of a consent decree must be discerned within its four corners, and not by reference to what  
15      might satisfy the purposes of one of the parties to it. . . . [T]he instrument must be construed as it  
16      is written.” Id. at 682. Accordingly, the Court’s determination in this case should be based on  
17      the framework established by the Stipulated Order.

**B. GWA's Motion Should Be Rejected as Untimely.**

Section XI (Dispute Resolution) of the Stipulated Order provides:

The Dispute Resolution procedures of this Section shall be the **exclusive mechanism** to resolve disputes arising under or with respect to this Stipulated Order for Preliminary Relief.

22 Stipulated Order, ¶66 (emphasis added). In response to EPA’s September 4, 2007 demand for  
23 stipulated penalties of \$40,000 for GWA’s violations of Paragraphs 39 and 42, GWA invoked  
24 dispute resolution in its September 11 letter. GWA DR Mtn., Exh. C. Pursuant to Paragraphs 66  
25 through 68 of the Stipulated Order, GWA stated its intent “to dispute the fines that were levied”  
26 in EPA’s letter. Id. at 1. GWA sought to meet with EPA representatives within the 15-day

1 informal negotiation period to resolve the matter. Id. at 6.

2 The parties held a conference call to discuss the disputed issue of the stipulated penalties  
3 on September 24, 2007 (Pacific Daylight Time). Lee Decl., ¶13. In a letter dated September 26,  
4 2007, the United States then notified GWA that it was terminating the period of informal  
5 negotiations, stating: "EPA's determination that GWA owes \$40,000 in stipulated penalties shall  
6 stand unless Defendants file a motion with the Court for dispute resolution pursuant to Paragraph  
7 68 within 30 days of today." GWA DR Mtn., Exh. D at 4.

8 Paragraph 68 of the Stipulated Order sets out the procedure for dispute resolution:

9 If the informal negotiations are unsuccessful, the disputed determination by EPA shall  
10 control, unless Defendants file a motion with this Court for dispute resolution. **Any such  
motion must be filed within 30 days after termination of informal negotiations and  
must be concurrently sent to EPA and DOJ.**

11  
12 Stipulated Order, ¶68 (emphasis added). GWA's motion, which should have been filed by  
13 October 26, 2007, 30 days after termination of informal negotiations, was not filed until October  
14 29, 2007. Moreover, GWA did not send a copy of its motion to EPA until October 30, 2007.  
15 Lee Decl., ¶14. Therefore, GWA failed to comply with the procedures for filing and serving a  
16 motion for dispute resolution under Paragraph 68. Based on GWA's failure to timely file and  
17 serve its motion, the Court should conclude that "the disputed determination by EPA shall  
18 control" (Stipulated Order, ¶68), and uphold the \$40,000 penalty that GWA has already paid to  
19 the United States.

20 C. GWA's Motion Should be Dismissed as Moot.

21 Pursuant to Article III, Section 1, of the United States Constitution, "the judicial power of  
22 Federal courts is limited to 'cases' and 'controversies.'" Stewart v. M.M. & P. Pension Plan, 608  
23 F.2d 776, 782 (9th Cir. 1979). The doctrine that federal courts may not decide moot cases  
24 derives from Article III's requirement. Comfort Lake Ass'n Inc. v. Dresel Contracting Inc., 138  
25 F.3d 351, 354 (8th Cir. 1998). "Simply stated, a case is moot when the issues presented are no  
26 longer 'live' or the parties lack a legally cognizable interest in the outcome." Herman v.

1 Tidewater Pacific, Inc., 160 F.3d 1239, 1246 (9th Cir. 1998). Moreover, “it is not enough that a  
2 dispute was very much alive when suit was filed. . . . [t]he parties must continue to have a  
3 ‘personal stake in the outcome’ of the lawsuit.” Lewis v. Continental Bank Corp., 494 U.S. 472,  
4 477-78 (1990). In sum, “[a] case or controversy must be present at every moment of the  
5 litigation. That’s the point of the mootness doctrine, which is as applicable to consent decrees as  
6 to other judgments.” U.S. v. Accra Pac, Inc., 173 F.3d 630, 633 (7th Cir. 1999).

7 In this case, Paragraph 67 of the Stipulated Order required GWA to provide a written  
8 notice to the United States, “outlining the nature of the dispute, submitting all supporting  
9 information and document relating to the dispute, describing its proposed resolution, and  
10 requesting informal negotiations to resolve the dispute.” Stipulated Order, ¶67. In its September  
11 11, 2007 letter, GWA identified that it intended “to dispute the fines that were levied in” EPA’s  
12 penalty demand letter of September 4, 2007. GWA DR Mtn., Exh. C at 1. GWA proposed that  
13 no fine was appropriate and that EPA should resolve the dispute by agreeing to reduce or  
14 eliminate the fine. Id. at 6.

15 The United States and GWA discussed the dispute in a telephone conference on  
16 September 24 (Pacific Daylight Time). Lee Decl., ¶13. During the call, the United States  
17 explained the basis for its determination that the stipulated penalties were justified. Id. On  
18 September 26, 2007, the United States provided written notification of its conclusion to GWA,  
19 terminated the period of informal negotiations, and stated that GWA’s payment of the penalty  
20 was due by October 4, 2007. GWA DR Mtn., Exh. D.

21 GWA paid the \$40,000 penalty demand without any reservation by a check dated October  
22 1, 2007. Id., Exh. E. By that payment, GWA ended the dispute between the parties. Simply put,  
23 EPA demanded payment of \$40,000, the parties engaged in informal dispute resolution about the  
24 demand, the United States confirmed that GWA owed \$40,000, and GWA paid the penalty  
25 without any reservation. There is no current dispute between the parties regarding a stipulated  
26 penalty. Although this Court has continuing jurisdiction to enforce the Stipulated Order pursuant  
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1 to Paragraph 70 (Stipulated Order, ¶70), the Court's "continuing jurisdiction must be limited to  
2 enforcement of the decree when the parties are at loggerheads about some concrete subject, lest it  
3 condone a violation of Article III." Accra Pac, Inc., 173 F.3d at 633. Because GWA's payment  
4 resolved the dispute between the parties, the United States requests the Court to dismiss GWA's  
5 motion on the grounds of mootness.

6 D. The United States Properly Determined that GWA Should Pay Stipulated  
7 Penalties for its Violations of the Stipulated Order.

8 In its motion for dispute resolution, GWA raised three arguments: (1) GWA complied  
9 with Paragraphs 39 and 42 by its submittals on April 30 and May 4, 2007; (2) EPA was required  
10 to provide a written response to GWA's submittals; and (3) the \$40,000 penalty is inconsistent  
11 with the purpose of the Stipulated Order. As demonstrated below, GWA's unsupported  
12 arguments conflict with the purpose and language of the Stipulated Order and should be rejected.

13 1. GWA failed to comply with the compliance schedule set out in Paragraphs  
14 39 and 42 for corrective action, renovation, and operational performance  
evaluations at the Northern District STP and the Agana STP.

15 As a starting point, "the scope of a consent decree must be discerned within its four  
16 corners, and not by reference to what might satisfy the purposes of one of the parties to it. . . .  
17 [T]he instrument must be construed as it is written." Armour & Co., 402 U.S. at 682. As GWA  
18 acknowledged, "[t]he Northern District Treatment Plant has never been in compliance with its  
19 NPDES permits and [the Agana STP] has been out of compliance with its permits for over a  
20 decade." GWA DR Mtn. at 5, n.2. In order to remedy these long-standing violations, Paragraphs  
21 39 and 42 of the Stipulated Order required GWA to "implement corrective actions to restore  
22 primary treatment operational capacity," "to conduct an operational performance evaluation," and  
23 to submit to EPA and Guam EPA the "operational performance evaluation with a determination  
24 of the need for advanced primary treatment" at the Northern District and Agana STPs. Stipulated  
25 Order, ¶¶39, 42.

26 After GWA had failed to meet the original compliance dates for the corrective actions for  
27

1 the Northern District and Agana STPs set out in the June 2003 Stipulated Order, the parties  
2 negotiated the current compliance schedule in Paragraphs 39 and 42. Lee Decl., ¶4. The current  
3 deadlines represent a significant extension of time for GWA to complete the renovation work at  
4 the Northern District and Agana STPs. Id. For example, the deadline for renovation of the  
5 Northern District STP, originally scheduled to be completed by November 26, 2004, was  
6 extended by more than 27 months to March 2, 2007. Id. Similarly, renovation of the Agana  
7 STP, originally required to be completed by June 5, 2005, was now scheduled for completion 21  
8 months later, on March 2, 2007. Id. Thus, pursuant to the modifications to the Stipulated Order  
9 agreed to by GWA and entered by this Court on October 25, 2006, Paragraphs 39 and 42 set out a  
10 compliance schedule for the following seven tasks:

- 11 (1) Complete corrective actions to restore primary treatment operational capacity at the  
12 Northern District STP by March 2, 2007 (¶39);
- 13 (2) Complete corrective actions to restore primary treatment operational capacity at the  
14 Agana STP by March 2, 2007 (¶42);
- 15 (3) After completion of the corrective actions to restore primary treatment, conduct an  
16 operational performance evaluation at the Northern District STP by May 4, 2007, to determine  
17 whether advanced primary treatment is needed to comply with NPDES permit limitations (¶39);
- 18 (4) After completion of the corrective actions to restore primary treatment, conduct an  
19 operational performance evaluation at the Agana STP by April 30, 2007, to determine whether  
20 advanced primary treatment is needed to comply with NPDES permit limitations (¶42);
- 21 (5) Submit to EPA and Guam EPA the operational performance evaluation for the Northern  
22 District STP with a determination of the need for advanced primary treatment by May 4, 2007  
23 (¶39);
- 24 (6) Submit to EPA and Guam EPA the operational performance evaluation for the Agana  
25 STP with a determination of the need for advanced primary treatment by April 30, 2007 (¶42);  
26 and

1 (7) Complete the renovation work on the Agana SPS by June 1, 2007. Stipulated Order, ¶42.  
2 GWA's submittals under the 2006 Stipulated Order demonstrate that GWA fully  
3 understood the obligations imposed by Paragraphs 39 and 42. On March 2, 2007, GWA certified  
4 that it had completed the corrective action required to restore primary treatment operational  
5 capacity to both the Northern District STP and the Agana STP. Lee Decl., Exh. 1 at 3.  
6 Moreover, GWA expressly stated its intent to: (1) monitor the performance of the Northern  
7 District STP "to determine if any process adjustments may be needed in order to meet the  
8 NPDES permit;" and (2) "proceed with the operational performance evaluation of the [Agana  
9 STP's] treatment process performance to determine if any process adjustments may be needed in  
10 order to meet the NPDES permit." Id. In fact, GWA stated that it intended to "perform  
11 additional monitoring (at two week intervals) on the [Agana] treatment facility in order to collect  
12 sufficient information to properly evaluate the system." Id. GWA specifically stated: (1) it was  
13 "on schedule to complete the [Northern District] evaluation by the May 4, 2007 compliance  
14 date;" (2) it would "collect sufficient information to properly evaluate the [Agana STP] by the  
15 April 30, 2007 evaluation report compliance date;" and (3) work on the Agana SPS "is expected  
16 to be completed on schedule." Id.

17 Contrary to its stated intentions, however, GWA did not meet the deadlines of Paragraphs  
18 39 and 42. In fact, GWA's submittal on May 4, 2007, raised serious doubts about the veracity of  
19 its March 2 certification regarding the Northern District STP. Although GWA certified on  
20 March 2 that it had successfully completed its renovation work at the Northern District STP by  
21 March 2, 2007, GWA stated in its certification on May 4, 2007, that this work had been  
22 completed "with the exception of five of the six sludge pumps and half of the aerated grit  
23 removal system." Lee Decl., Exh. 3 at 3. These sludge pumps were now listed as a "planned  
24 action." Id. at 4. Moreover, GWA acknowledged that funding originally earmarked to install  
25 sludge pumps -- as specifically contemplated in Paragraph 39 -- "was diverted to ensure that  
26 GWA is maintaining adequate reserve funds in order to comply with the Stipulated Order and  
27

1 bond covenant requirements.” Id. GWA stated that it had located funding and the sludge pumps  
2 “will be replaced” as soon as PUC approval could be obtained. Id. Instead of conducting the  
3 operational performance evaluation on the Northern District STP and submitting the evaluation  
4 to EPA by May 4, 2007, as required by Paragraph 39, GWA submitted the following: “[s]ince  
5 GWA is still working to complete mechanical repairs, GWA does not believe that the  
6 requirements for additional treatment can be properly assessed until additional sludge pumps  
7 have been procured and plant operations have been fully optimized and assessed.” Id. at 3.  
8 GWA has still not conducted the operational performance evaluation required by Paragraph 39,  
9 and has failed to submit the evaluation to EPA. Lee Decl., ¶9.

10 Similarly, in a letter submitted on April 30, 2007, GWA did not submit an operational  
11 performance evaluation for the Agana STP. Lee Decl., ¶6 and Exh. 2. Instead, GWA stated that  
12 it did “not believe that two months of operation are adequate to fully optimize and assess the  
13 treatment capabilities of the newly rehabilitated treatment plant.” Id., Exh. 2 at 3. GWA has still  
14 not conducted the operational performance evaluation required by Paragraph 42 and has not  
15 submitted the evaluation to EPA. Lee Decl., ¶7.

16 Finally, regarding the Agana SPS, GWA submitted a letter to EPA on July 24, 2007,  
17 stating that it had not met the compliance date of June 1 for completion of the SPS renovation.  
18 Lee Decl., Exh. 4. Evidently, GWA had planned to use certain bypass pumps to allow the Agana  
19 SPS work to proceed but the pumps were not adequate to handle the incoming flow. Id., Exh. 5.  
20 GWA indicated that it was also having difficulty obtaining funding to implement the contract to  
21 renovate the Agana SPS. Id., Exh. 6, 7. GWA has not yet completed the renovation of the  
22 Agana SPS. Lee Decl., ¶12.

23 In sum, Paragraphs 39 and 42 of the 2006 Stipulated Order required GWA to complete  
24 seven tasks by specified compliance deadlines. Apparently, GWA has managed to complete only  
25 one of those tasks -- the completion of the renovation of the Agana STP. GWA stated that it  
26 lacked the funds to purchase pumps that would have allowed required renovation work on the  
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1 Agana SPS to proceed, and that it lacked the funds to replace sludge pumps at the Northern  
2 District STP. GWA has never conducted the operational performance evaluations of the  
3 Northern District and Agana STPs required by Paragraphs 39 and 42 and has not submitted the  
4 operational performance evaluations to EPA.

5 As EPA's September 4, 2007 demand letter made clear, stipulated penalties of \$298,000  
6 had accrued for GWA's violations of Paragraphs 39 and 42 as of August 30, 2007. GWA's DR  
7 Mtn., Exh. B. Based on GWA's failure to complete six of the seven tasks required by Paragraphs  
8 39 and 42, EPA would have been fully justified in demanding the full amount of the stipulated  
9 penalties set out in the Stipulated Order. However, pursuant to Paragraph 56 of the Stipulated  
10 Order, the United States may, in the unreviewable exercise of its discretion, reduce or waive  
11 stipulated penalties otherwise due it. Stipulated Order, ¶56. The United States exercised its  
12 discretion to reduce the stipulated penalties to \$40,000. GWA's DR Mtn., Exh. B. GWA paid  
13 that penalty by its check dated October 1, 2007. Exh. E. Under these circumstances, the United  
14 States requests the Court to deny GWA's motion and affirm EPA's determination regarding the  
15 stipulated penalties.

16 2. GWA may not unilaterally decide to ignore its obligations under the  
17 Stipulated Order.

18 The 2006 Stipulated Order set out a specific compliance schedule that required GWA to  
19 implement corrective actions to restore primary operational capacity to the Northern District and  
20 Agana STPs, to conduct an operational performance evaluation at both treatment plants, to  
21 submit the operational performance evaluation to EPA, and to renovate the Agana SPS. 2006  
22 Stipulated Order ¶¶39, 42. As explained in Section III.D.1. above, GWA completed the  
23 corrective actions at the Agana STP but did not comply with the remaining requirements of  
24 Paragraphs 39 and 42.

25 In its motion, GWA now argues that it should not be required to conduct and submit the  
26 operational performance evaluations required by Paragraphs 39 and 42: "GWA does not believe  
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1 that additional testing is necessary or prudent at this juncture in order to determine whether the  
2 treatment plants meet their federal permits when the testing data obviously shows that the plants  
3 are meeting permit requirements or will meet them after GWA follows its plans to conduct  
4 repairs.” GWA DR Mtn. at 9. The Court should reject GWA’s argument. First, “[a] party may  
5 not rely on its unilateral interpretation of the requirements for compliance in complex  
6 institutional reform litigation as an excuse for noncompliance.” Harris v. City of Philadelphia,  
7 47 F.3d 1311, 1325 (3d Cir. 1995). Second, GWA’s argument is unsupported by evidence and  
8 completely speculative. Pursuant to LR 7.1 (Motion Practice), the moving party is required to  
9 submit the “evidence upon which the moving party relies” and “any affidavits permitted by the  
10 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.” The Court need not consider GWA’s motion because it does  
11 not comply with this Local Rule. See L.R. 7.1(l). Finally, GWA’s position is directly  
12 contradicted by compliance data in the Discharge Monitoring Reports (“DMRs”) that it has  
13 submitted to EPA pursuant to its NPDES permits for the Northern District and Agana STPs.  
14 GWA was required to submit its operational performance evaluation for the Agana STP on April  
15 30, 2007. 2006 Stipulated Order, ¶42. GWA’s DMRs show that the Agana STP exceeded its  
16 NPDES permit’s monthly average limit for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (“BOD”) in April  
17 2007. Lee Decl., ¶15. Similarly, GWA’s operational performance evaluation for the Northern  
18 District STP was due on May 4, 2007. 2006 Stipulated Order, ¶39. GWA’s DMRs show that the  
19 Northern District STP exceeded its NPDES permit monthly average limit for BOD and its  
20 monthly average and daily maximum limits for Total Suspended Solids in April 2007. Lee  
21 Decl., ¶15. Furthermore, the Northern District STP has violated its permit limits in every month  
22 from April through September 2007. Id.

23 GWA also argues that its failure to submit an operational performance evaluation as  
24 required by Paragraphs 39 and 42 should be excused because EPA did not provide comments on  
25 the material that GWA submitted on April 30 and May 4, 2007. This Court should reject GWA’s  
26 futile attempt to excuse its failure to conduct and submit an operational performance evaluation  
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1 for the Northern District and Agana STPs. First, contrary to the requirements of Paragraphs 39  
2 and 42, GWA never even *conducted* an operational performance evaluation on either plant.  
3 Second, GWA never *submitted* to EPA “an operational performance evaluation with a  
4 determination of the need for advanced primary treatment” for either plant as required by  
5 Paragraphs 39 and 42. Instead, GWA submitted an excuse why it had *not* conducted an  
6 operational performance evaluation at either plant. The Consent Decree does not impose an  
7 obligation on EPA to review a nonsubmittal.

8 GWA’s failure to either conduct or submit an operational performance evaluation at each  
9 plant triggered stipulated penalties under the Stipulated Order. Pursuant to Paragraph 54 of the  
10 Stipulated Order, “stipulated penalties shall begin to accrue on the day after performance is due  
11 . . . even if no notice of the violation is sent to the Defendants.” This Court should affirm EPA’s  
12 well-founded determination regarding the appropriate stipulated penalties for GWA’s violations.

13 3. GWA’s payment of stipulated penalties furthers the purpose of the  
14 Stipulated Order and ensures progress in GWA’s efforts to comply with  
the Clean Water Act.

15 The parties agreed that entry of the Stipulated Order was ‘the most appropriate way to  
16 require the immediate implementation of short-term projects . . . by GWA . . . to begin to address  
17 issues of compliance at GWA’s POTW and three public water systems.’ Stipulated Order at 3.  
18 According to GWA, the Northern District STP “has never been in compliance with its NPDES  
19 permits” and the Agana STP “has been out of compliance with its permits for over a decade.”  
20 GWA DR Mtn. at 5 n.2. Consistent with GWA’s history of discharge violations and the purpose  
21 of the Stipulated Order, Paragraphs 39 and 42 required GWA to implement corrective actions to  
22 restore primary treatment operational capacity at both the Northern District STP and the Agana  
23 STP, and, after completing that restoration work, to conduct an operational performance  
24 evaluation, and to submit to EPA and Guam EPA the evaluation with a determination of the need  
25 for advanced primary treatment. Stipulated Order, ¶¶39, 42.

26 GWA argues that the stipulated penalties in this case are unjustified because one of its  
27  
28

1 plants, the Agana STP, has come into compliance with its permit limits. GWA DR Mtn. at 7. It  
2 also argues, without any evidentiary support, that renovation of the Agana SPS is not relevant to  
3 NPDES compliance. Id. These arguments have no merit. First, GWA failed to comply with the  
4 requirements of Paragraphs 39 and 42, which were intended to restore primary treatment  
5 operational capacity in accordance with a compliance schedule. Based on GWA's recent DMR  
6 data, GWA may conceivably be able to show in an operational performance evaluation that the  
7 Agana STP is now able to consistently comply with its NPDES permit limits. Lee Decl., ¶16.  
8 However, GWA has still not conducted an operational performance evaluation to make that  
9 showing. Id. Moreover, Paragraph 42 required that task to be done by April 30, 2007. 2006  
10 Stipulated Order, ¶42. For the Northern District STP, GWA's DMRs show that the plant  
11 violated its permit limits in every month from April through September 2007. Lee Decl., ¶15.  
12 GWA has still not conducted an operational performance evaluation for the Northern District  
13 STP. Id. at ¶9. Finally, contrary to GWA's unsupported claim, the renovation of the Agana SPS  
14 is directly related to GWA's ability to maintain continuous compliance with its NPDES permit  
15 limits. Id. at ¶17. The operational failure of the sewer pump station could result in raw,  
16 untreated sewage discharging directly to waters of the United States in violation of GWA's  
17 NPDES permit conditions and the CWA. Id.

18 In this case, the United States and GWA negotiated the terms of the Stipulated Order,  
19 including the stipulated penalties provision, and entered into the Stipulated Order in June 2003.  
20 Furthermore, the United States and GWA agreed to modify the Stipulated Order in October 2006  
21 to allow GWA more time to complete certain compliance tasks and to include the current  
22 deadlines in Paragraphs 39 and 42. See Stipulation Amending Stipulated Order for Preliminary  
23 Relief (filed October 19, 2006) at 4 (¶1.l., ¶1.m.); Order Amending Stipulated Order for  
24 Preliminary Relief (filed October 25, 2006) at 4 (¶1.l., ¶1.m.). GWA did not move to modify the  
25 current deadlines imposed by the October 2006 Stipulated Order. EPA's stipulated penalty  
26 demand of \$40,000 served to penalize GWA's failure to timely complete the restoration and  
27

1 renovation work necessary at the Northern District and Agana STPs to enable GWA to either  
2 achieve or maintain continuous compliance with its NPDES permits and the CWA. In addition,  
3 these stipulated penalties represent only a small fraction of the authorized CWA penalties of  
4 \$32,500 per day per violation for GWA's continuing violations of the NPDES permit limits for  
5 the Northern District STP. See 33 U.S.C. § 1319(d); 40 C.F.R. §§ 19.2, 19.4. Therefore, we  
6 request the Court to hold that GWA is bound to pay the stipulated penalties pursuant to EPA's  
7 demand under the Stipulated Order. See, e.g., United States v. Rueth Development Co., 335 F.3d  
8 598, 607 (7th Cir. 2003) (in affirming judgment for stipulated penalties of \$4,018,500, court  
9 noted that defendant negotiated and freely entered into the settlement and is therefore bound by  
10 its terms, including those setting forth penalties).

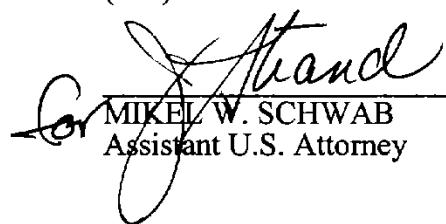
11 **IV. CONCLUSION**

12 The stipulated penalty of \$40,000 in this case is consistent with the Stipulated Order  
13 because it is intended to ensure GWA's timely implementation of short-term restoration and  
14 renovation projects at the Northern District and Agana STPs to address GWA's compliance with  
15 the Clean Water Act. GWA has already paid the penalty. For the reasons stated herein, the  
16 United States requests the Court to deny GWA's motion and affirm EPA's imposition of the  
17 penalty.

18 Respectfully submitted,

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